Chapter 5: His Majesty Sultan. Qaboos

-May Allah the Almighty place his soul in Paradise-

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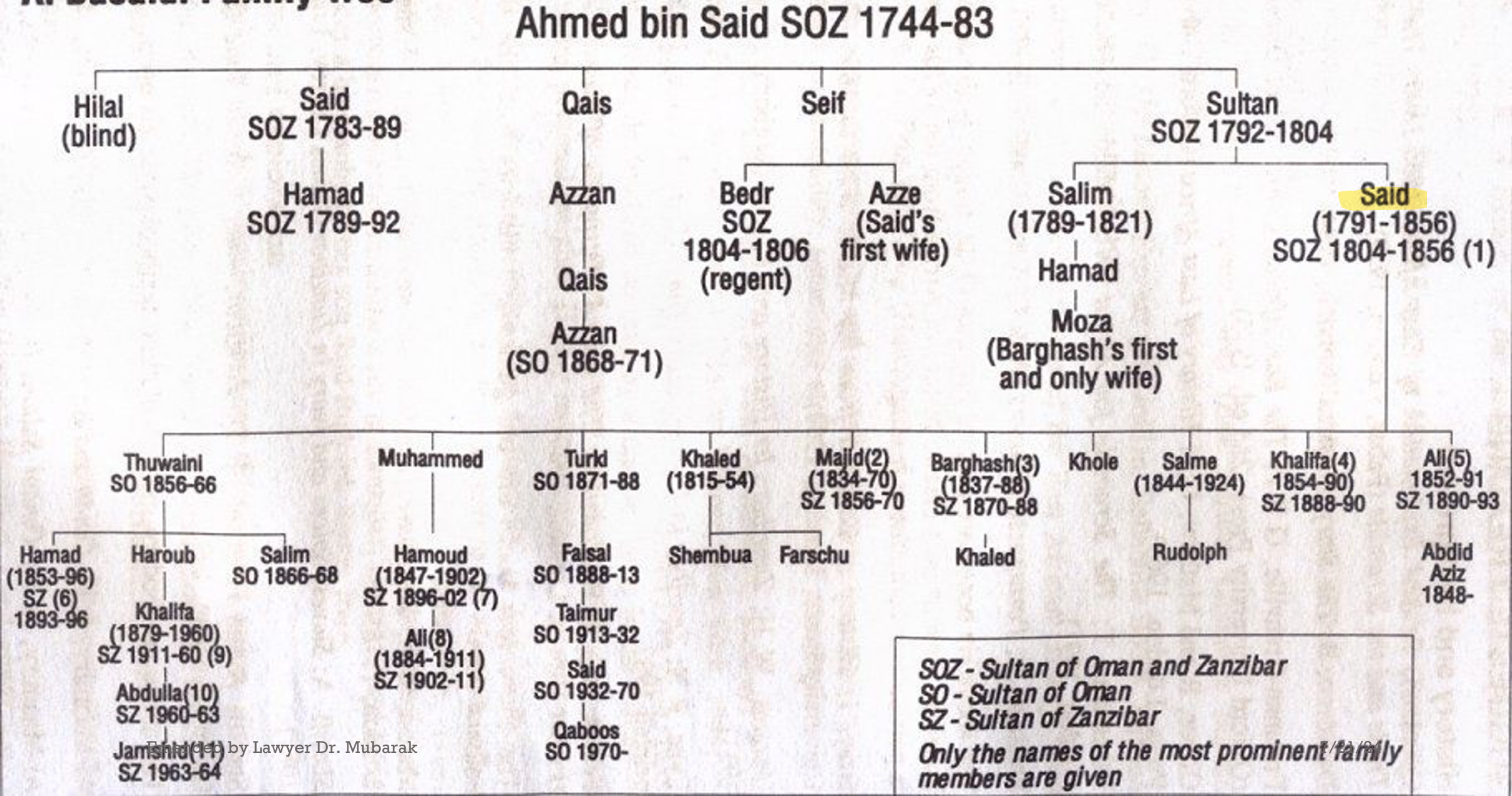
Al Busaidi Family Tree



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Overview of Al Busaidi Family-Tree

- **Imam. Ahmed bin Said** (1744-1783) the founder of Al Busaidi dynasty
- **Sultan. Said bin Sultan** (1804-1856) the most notable rulers from Al Busaiidi dynasty
- **Sultan. Thuwaini bin Said** (1856-1866)
- **Sultan. Turki bin Said** (1871-1888)
- **Sultan. Faisal bin Turki** (1888-1913)
- **Sultan. Taimur bin Faisal** (1913-1932) known for attempting to modernize Oman
- **Sultan. Said bin Taimur** (1932-1970)
- **Sultan. Qaboos bin Said** (1970-2020) the founder of modern Oman who transformed Oman into a prosperous and stable country.

HM Sultan. Qaboos - Early Life

His Majesty Sultan. Qaboos was born in **Salalah,** southern region of Oman, on 17th *Shawwal* 1359 AH, corresponding date November 18th, 1940 AD.

He grew up in his father's house.

He was the only son of his father Sultan. Said bin Taimur.

He received his primary and secondary education in Salalah at Al Saidiyah School.

In his early years, His Majesty memorized Holy Quran, studied traditional Sunnah, Arabic grammar, religious sciences, history and stories. He studied poetry books and memorized many poems by specialized professors and/or tutors.

18 November 1940

وقد جاءتنا بعض كتب من هناك مبشرة بحدوث
مولود ذكر لنا وقد سميناه قابوسا وكان ميلاده في يوم ١٧ شوال المنصرم
وقد سرنا بهذه النبأ سرورا لامزيد عليه ونسأل الله الكريم ان يمد في عمره
ويبارك فيه ويمكننا بتربيته وتثقيفه على الوجه الأكمل ان شاء الله.

سعيد بن تيمور.

سعيد بن تيمور

OMAN

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HM Sultan. Qaboos-Suffolk, England

(He was 18) UK

In September 1958 AD, his father sent him to England, where he continued his education in private educational institutions in **Suffolk** in East Anglia, England.

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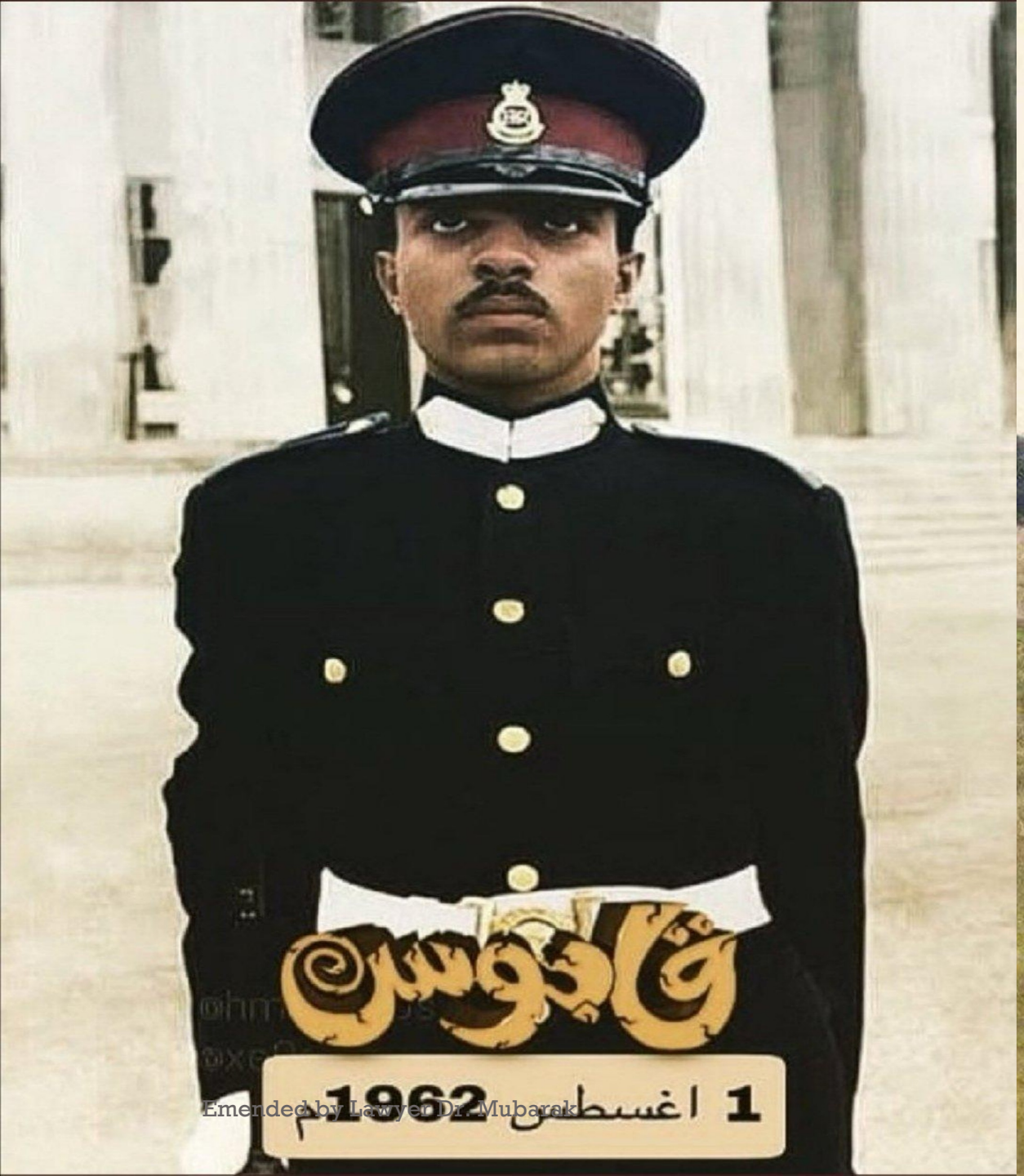
Then he joint **Royal Military Academy Sandhurst (RMAS)** in 1960 AD as a candidate officer. He spent two years there, where he studied military sciences and graduated as a second lieutenant (officer).

ضابط مرشح

He studied for a year in field of local government systems, and completed specialized courses in administration and state organization, before returning back to Oman in 1964 AD. → he was 24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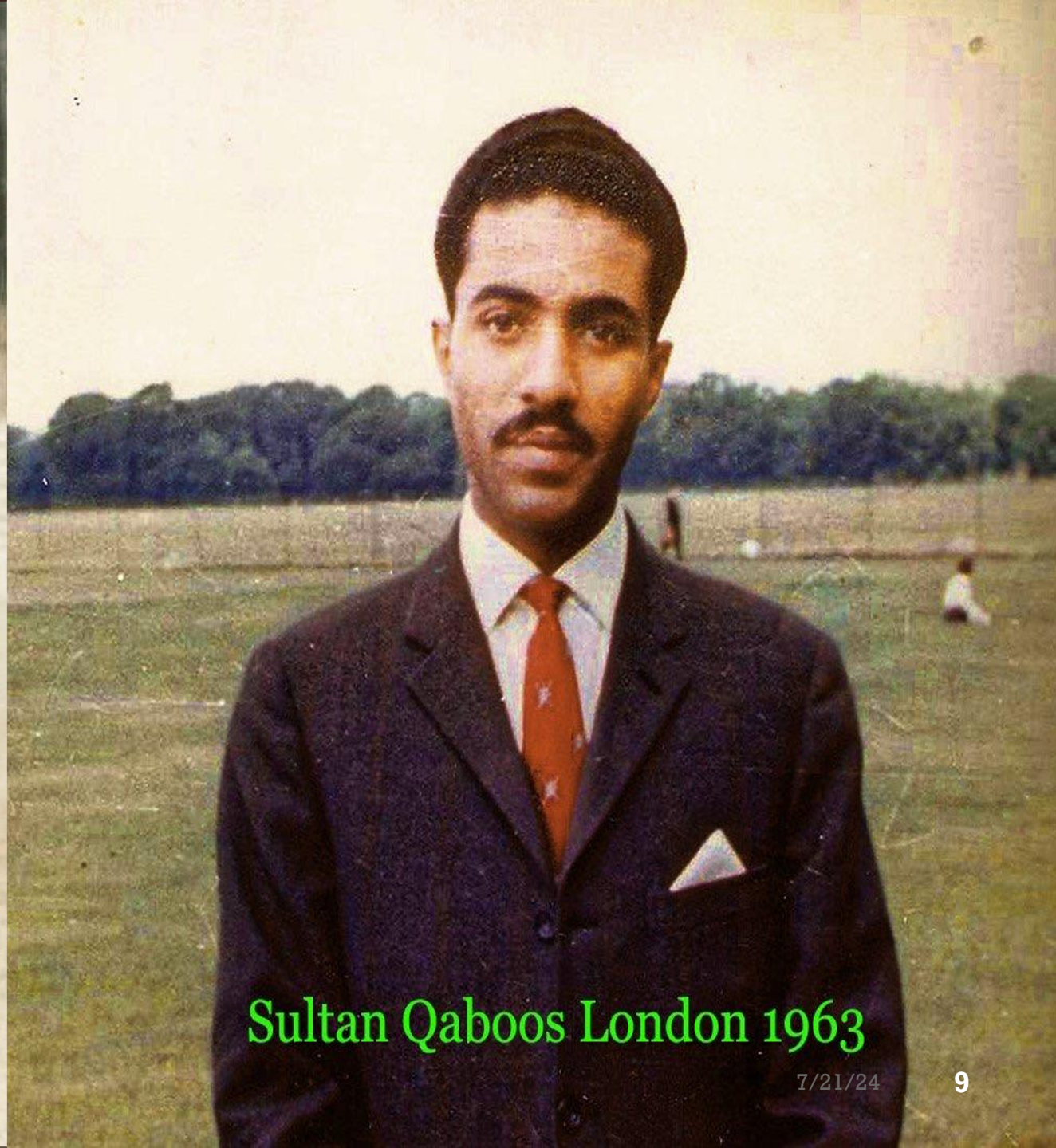
Sultan Qaboos London 1963

HM Sultan. Qaboos-Self Development

In 1964, HM Majesty returned back to Oman and lived with his father in Salalah. He continued his educational process by self-learning and meeting greatest scholars.

He spent most of his time **improving his knowledge** of Islamic legislation (*Shari'ah)* law, civilization and history of his country. During that period, he met senior Omani *Shaikhs*, officials, and others when they visited his father.

His Majesty Sultan. Qaboos's Reign [1970-2020]

On July 23rd, 1970 AD HM Sultan deposed his father Said bin Taimur in a bloodless cope with British support and he officially became new Sultan of Oman.

He was one of the youngest Arab leaders, but he was highly educated Monarch.

Since taking the position, Sultan. Qaboos worked to deepen Sultanate's relations with Arab and foreign countries, ended up Oman's isolation, and he placed Oman on a path of development using oil incomes to modernize the country.

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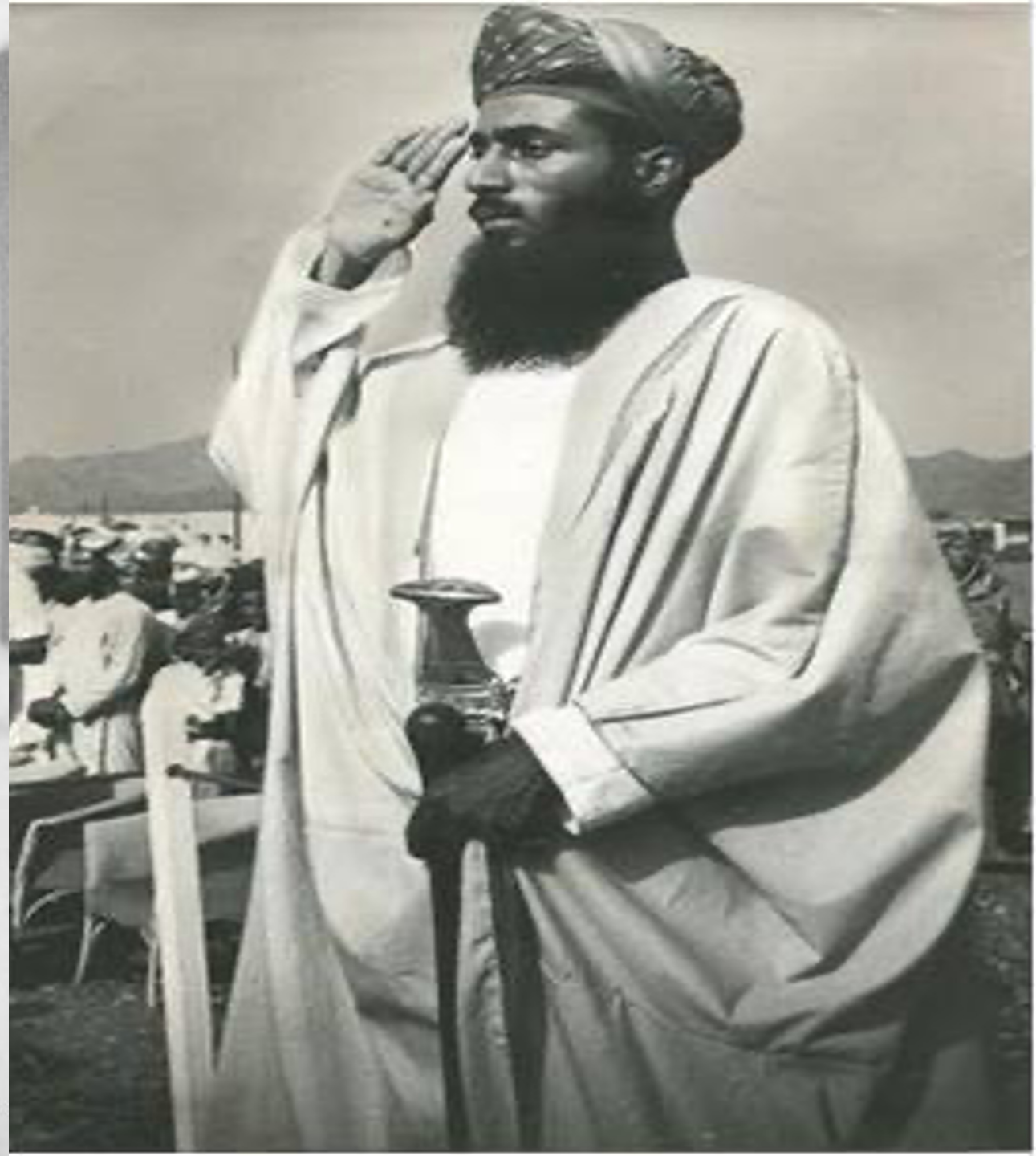
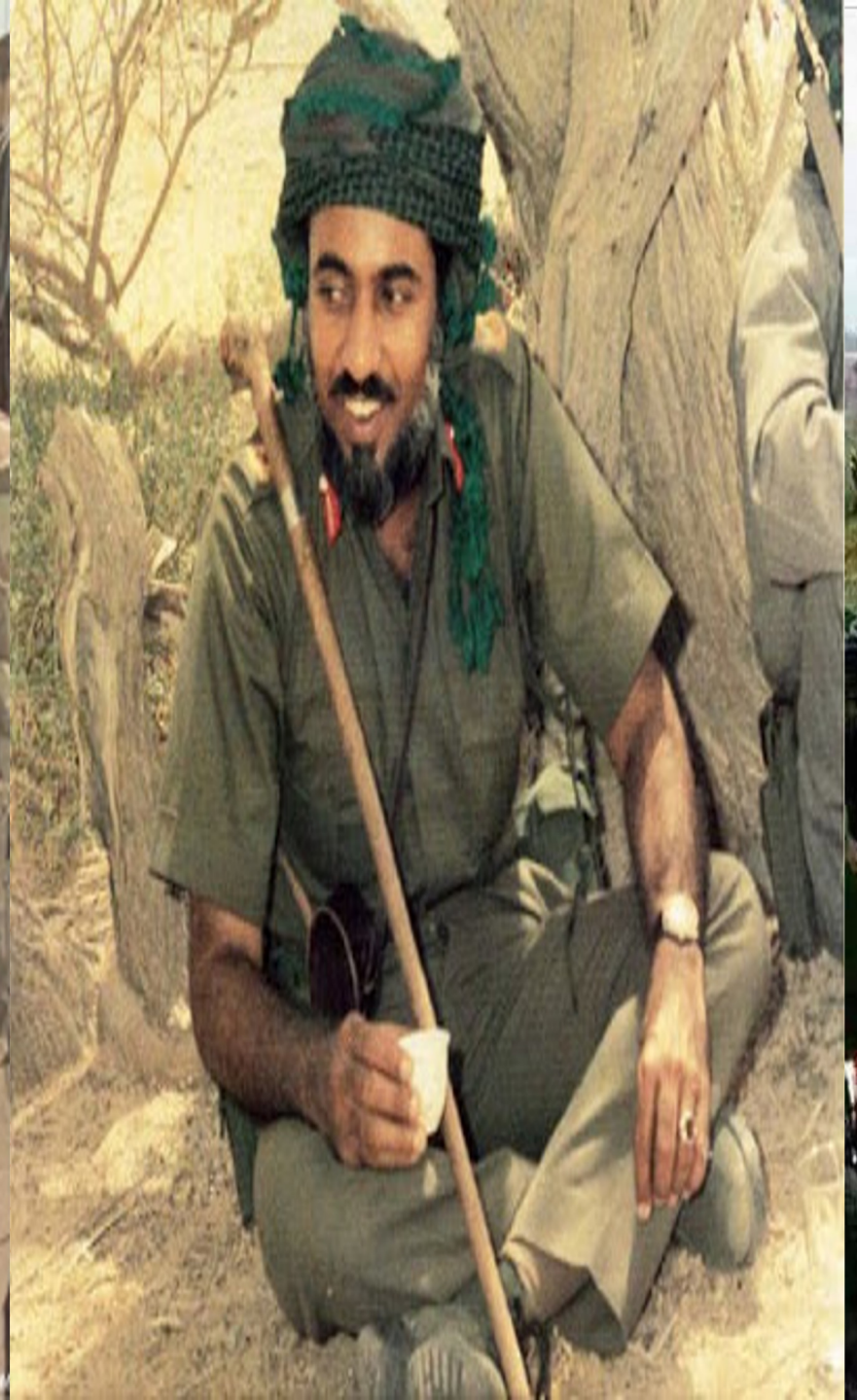


Oman Status Before 1970

Watch this video clip :
https://0ijtl.app.link/GlUoYkSLbvb

In the period before 1970 AD, Omani society suffered from many serious problems, for example lack of education, social and health care, and appropriate housing. This situation had led to emigration of many Omanis out of their homeland.

Oman was one of the least developed of Arab countries and His Majesty inherited a legacy of backwardness and stagnation. In addition to this, Sultanate of Muscat and Oman suffered from a civil conflict and foreign invaders in Southern Region mountains of Dhofar *e.g.*, safeguarding the country from communism.



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Oman Transformations After 1970

From the moment His Majesty Sultan. Qaboos came to the power, he sat development projects aiming to **improve people standard of living**. He provided essential services e.g. opened schools, built hospitals and roads, and began to expand the national economic base so that the country worked on to diversify sources of income to not rely on oil as a major source of national income. He secured an end to the civil conflict in Dhofar on 11 December 1975, allowing development process to cover entire country. In addition to achieving security, stability and decent living for Omani citizens wherever they are and everywhere in Oman. As a result a lot of immigrated Omanis returned back to Oman. Even those who were against his father (Sultan. Said bin Taimur) and against his controlling laws, they returned back to their homeland after they heard about HM Sultan. Qaboos positive changes.

Royal Annual Tours

His Majesty Sultan. Qaboos had represented a unique method of participated leadership and people, *i.e.* he made what called Annual Royal Tours (Royal Tours) in order to meet his citizens in person and face to face, all over the country in an open democratic environment. In such meetings, the Sultan listened to his people requests and views, addressed himself to their interests, and received personal letters, which he red with care before deciding on appropriate courses of action.

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Achievements: Legislative Body →

المنظومة الحكومية

Today, Sultanate of Oman lives through a period of prosperity, security, and stability due to the great leadership of His Majesty Sultan. Qaboos. Years that followed, His Majesty accelerated and expanded economic of his country, social, and political development. He established a cabinet of ministers to perform an executive role and run day to day affairs of government. In 1981 he expanded Oman government and consultative base when he sat up State Consultative Council to provide for maximum participation in the country economic and social planning and development.

In 1991 His Majesty replaced State Consultative Council with Majlis A'Shura, and elected assembly. In 1997 His Majesty further strengthened the country political institutions with creation of a second chamber of the parliament State Council (Majlis A'Dawla).

open in

Achievements: Omani Women

HM Sultan. Qaboos had been the driving force behind integration of Omani women in Oman's renaissance since 1970. He had encouraged ladies to serve alongside with gentlment as equal partners in national development.

Omani women participate in all aspects of national growth *e.g.,* they play full role in Omani society, occupy important positions in government, private sector, social services (education/health) and in economy as well as in security forces.

Achievements: G.C.C

In the world affairs, His Majesty Sultan. Qaboos returned Oman to international community shortly, leading it into membership of United Nations and other international and regional organizations.

imp.
In 1981, His Majesty was one of the founders of Arab Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and had been a strong supporter of enhanced regional cooperation.

Land Of Peace
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Achievements: Political Development

HM Sultan. Qaboos also sat framework for political development of Sultanate, including rights and responsibilities of Omani citizens, and stated general principles on which government of Sultanate to be conduct. These principles combined traditional Omani values, derived from the Islamic legislation (*Shari'ah)* with modem conceptions of human rights, political participation, and free market economics.

Political Developments

Achievements: Educational Sector

Before 1970, there were only three schools in whole Oman with 900 students.

HM Sultan. Qaboos encouraged education from the first beginning; in 1970, number of schools increased from 3 to 16 schools in the country. In 1972 there were 45 schools and in 2000 there were 970 schools.

Over the years, education has increased in quality, quantity, schools and pupils numbers. We can see several educational levels available in Oman.

Achievements: Modern Schools

Nowadays, there are 2,133 modern schools across Oman contain over 840,000 male and female students, 71,469 teachers and 12,834 administrators and technicians from various governorates of the Sultanate.

Schools are divided into 2 main sections: first cycle, and second cycle .

Regarding to illiteracy eradication field: in age group (15-44) years the illiteracy rate has decreased to 0.46% according to data issued by National Center for Statistics and Information, 2021.

Schools Before Renaissance

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Modern Omani Schools

Achievements: International Awards

His Majesty Sultan. Qaboos bin Said won the International Peace Award in October 15th, 1998. In addition to International Public Opinion Award in 1980, Royal Victorian Chain Award, Nishan-e-Pakistan Award in 2001, Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding Award in 2007, Peace Award from Russian International Society in 2007, and International Arab Man Award in 2016.

يقدمها

Sultan Qaboos also funded several awards, for example: Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Preservation, through a donation to UNESCO , to afford recognition to outstanding contributions in the management or preservation of the environment. The prize has been awarded every two years since 1991.

Death of H.M. Sultan. Qaboos

Death of His Majesty Sultan. Qaboos bin Said marked the end of a 50-year reign during which he bravely transformed Oman into a developed, and modern county.

His death was announced by official Oman News Agency on early Saturday 11th January, 2020. *(aged of 79)* we Sulab Qaboo dead? in 10/Jan

Sultan Qaboos said: **"I will be remembered for my devotion to development of Oman into a stable and prosperous nation, and as the father of nation who sought to improve lives of Omani people".**

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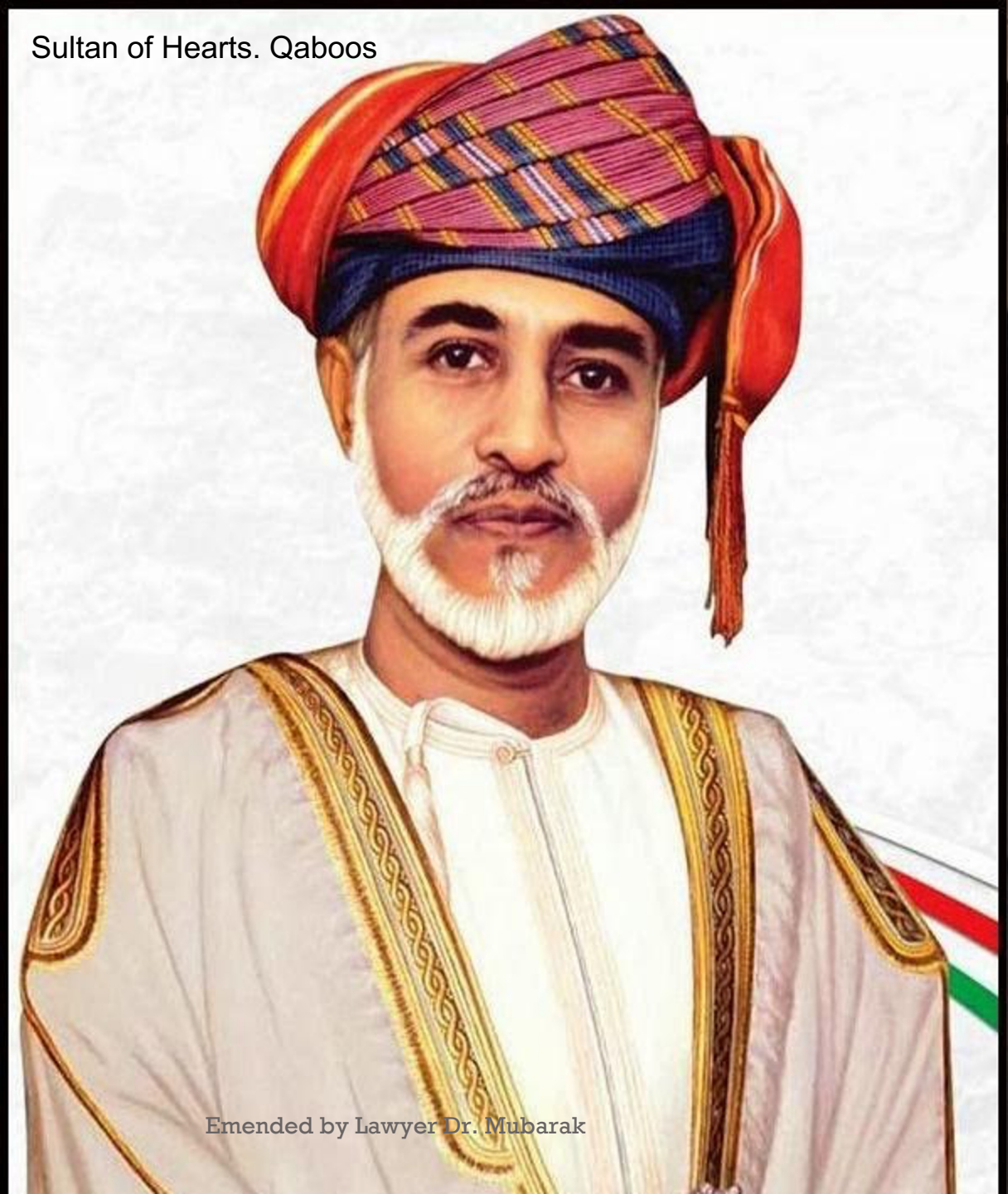
Sultan of Hearts. Qaboos



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Choose the right answer:

1. HM Sultan Qaboos was burn in Salalah in: a. 1942 b. 1941 c. 1940 d. 1939
2. HM Sultan Qaboos sent to UK to study in: a. Sandhurst b. Suffolk c. Oxford d. London
3. A unique method of leadership: a. Royal Tours b. Royal Army c. Royal Forces
4. When was majlis a'Shura opened: a. 1989 b. 1990 c. 1991 d. 1992
5. Arab Gulf Cooperation (GCC) was found: a. 1981 b. 1982 c. 1983 d. 1984
6. Which award did HM Sultan Qaboos win in1998:

a. International Peace b. International Public Opinion c. International Understanding

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Thank You

See you next class .